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[774]

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, 1914. 大拜禮

號七十月十年三國民華中

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Hongkong, 9th June, 1914. [805]

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Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [514]

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8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12.45 p.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "

1.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "

2.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "

3.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "

5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

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10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

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6.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

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Hongkong, 24th May, 1914. [1205]

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[1203]

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[822]

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Connecting at Harbin with	Wagon for Passenger	Connecting at Harbin with	Wagon for Passenger
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11.30	1.30	11.30	1.30
1.45	3.45	1.45	3.45
3.15	5.15	3.15	5.15
5.00	7.00	5.00	7.00
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The above fares do not include the Express Train Perish Fee.
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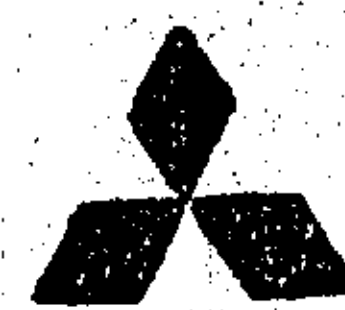
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Max. Length of Ship taken in	56 "	68 "
Max. Breadth " " " "	22 "	28 "
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[806]

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Hongkong, 27th June, 1914. [128]

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Shower Baths, Electric Light Throughout
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Lounge, Private and Public Bars and
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Fifteen Minutes from Principal Land-
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[1000]

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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* C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule ...	40.30	3.45
* D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold and White Capsule ...	46.80	4.00
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S. V. F., V. O. COGNAC	79.70	6.65
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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 17TH, 1914.

THERE must be few people, even among the apostles of culture in Germany, who have not been shocked by the travesty of the Christian religion which is presented to the world in the Kaiser's blatant boasts of Divine co-operation with him in waging what is destined to go on record as one of the bloodiest wars in the history of the world. It is true that all the nations in Europe engaged in the war profess to count more or less on Divine help, but, whereas, say, in England, the attitude is one of prayerful appeal, in Germany, on the other hand, the autocratic ruler enlists the support of his people by pretensions to a partnership with the Almighty in the spilling of human blood with less respect than stagnant water; this in order "to secure the place which God has given to Germany in the world." They all praise the God Jehovah, yet surely all cannot claim that at this critical and awful period in their different histories the accepted Father of all is siding with one so-called Christian nation in order that an equally Christian and God-fearing nation shall be ruined and utterly destroyed. Such an assumption is obviously too fanatical and savouring of religious lunacy to be treated seriously. We have read articles penned by those who would have us believe that this great conflagration is nothing more nor less than a repetition of the Holy Wars, and that their own countrymen are the Crusaders marching into battle, metaphorically, with holy emblems emblazoned upon their shields. Such articles are invariably headed and interlarded with biblical quotations, and "Blessed be the Lord my strength, who teachest my hands to war, and my fingers to fight" seems to have appeared to many as a quotation best calculated to move their readers to emotion. These writings throb with the honest belief that this war is a divine manifestation, and that as "God moves in a mysterious way," so He has moved on their behalf. Let us endeavour to utilise what imaginations

we have, and allow them to play upon the terse official facts which have reached us from the scene of operations during the past two months or so; the thousands of God's subjects who have been laid low on the crimsoned areas of the theatre of war. In addition to this, do not let us hesitate to look into the future and, not un mindful of what has happened, and also realising that the struggle of millions of armed men is not yet decided, calculate how many thousands more of those who recognise that there is a Ruler greater than earthly Kings are destined to pay the human price of war. Having done this, can one be blamed for protesting against these wholesale and unthinking, invocations and assertions of Divine assistance in such a scene of carnage; the claiming of participation by One who stands for "Peace on earth and goodwill to all men"? Far-sighted men have long recognised that national policies were making this pitiless war inevitable. When self-preservation is at stake we think and act on our own initiative and at once, and so soon as a blow is struck all Tolstoyan resolutions are shattered. Such is the case of a healthy individual, and it is equally so with a healthy, strong-minded and justly proud nation. The fire has been smouldering for several years, every nation has been dangerously increasing its store of gunpowder, and the deplorable Sarajevo incident was but the kindling spark. But let us try and realise, despite blatant assertions of divine co-operation, that such wholesale slaughter as this war of great nations is demanding can never be reconciled with modern views of the Divinity. The impartial historian of these times will have no difficulty in assigning the responsibility for this monstrous crime to the one who is claiming, loud-voiced and with a studied dramatic and stately demeanour, that he and his armies have God on their side. We can leave the simple analysing of these religious and irresponsible outbursts to the good sense of our readers. This outbreak of brute force has struck a severe blow at religion and civilisation and none can more regret its harmful influence than the missionaries who are endeavouring to substitute for the crude religious ideas of the East, for instance, the Christianity and Christian ideals of the West. It will be hard indeed for them to explain to the semi-enlightened why nations which had been set before them as examples of what their full enlightenment should be, are now at each other's throats; though all are claiming that God and right are with them. This is a war of men, strong men, and any Christian efforts and ideals which we may have should be directed towards succouring and alleviating the sufferings of those who are victims of the general wreckage which the combat leaves in its wake. In this direction all of us who remain at home can labour. The monarch who is primarily to blame for this outrage on civilisation will live for generations as a household horror in the many grief-stricken homes of England, France, Belgium and Russia, and there are thousands of homes in Germany also where that name would cease to be honoured were the people of Germany cognisant of his responsibility for the calamity which has overwhelmed Europe. We need not fear that just judgment will not be meted out. But do let us endeavour to shatter the farce which is created by this unholy claim to Divine assistance in a ghastly and repellant enterprise.

The attention of members of the Hongkong Jockey Club is directed to an advertisement relating to a proposed alteration of the rules and regulations.

The proceeds from the special dinner at the Grand Hotel this evening will be devoted to the Prince of Wales' Fund. A miscellaneous concert has also been arranged.

We are requested to remind members of the Peak Special Police that the P. H. Holyoak Marksman's Cup Competition will take place at 3.30 p.m. to-day, at the Peak Range.

Some person tore the lock off the roof door at 311 Des Vaux Road Central on Thursday and stole from the premises jewellery to the value of \$100, clothing worth \$134, and \$14 in money.

Inspector Terrett has executed a warrant for the arrest of an ex-sergent Chinese interpreter named Chan In Shing, who was indicted at the Criminal Sessions in 1910 on a charge of accepting a bribe. The man absconded and his bail was estreated, but he was arrested at the Ellis Kadoorie Schools where he had obtained an appointment as a teacher. He was formerly attached to the Yaumati Police Station.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews are in receipt of news to the effect that the Gula Kolumpung Rubber Estates Company, Limited, has declared an interim dividend of 9d. per share less income tax at 1s. 3d. in the £, payable on the 30th inst.

In connection with Lady May's Fund for making garments for soldiers and their families, the Peak Club will be open every Tuesday morning from 10 to 12 for anyone wishing to get work. Ladies can either work at the Club or take work home. Anyone, whether members of the Club or not, are invited to attend.

Mr. F. E. Hall has handed to Commodore Anstruther, R.N. the sum of \$501.50 as a first instalment of the net proceeds from the Amateur Boxing Tournament in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund. Mr. Hall is to be congratulated upon the success of his efforts.

The local Chinese community celebrated the anniversary of the birthday of Confucius yesterday. Most of the principal Chinese places of business were closed and the day was very generally observed as a holiday. The Chinese flag was flown from many Chinese residences and business houses. There was also some feasting on a substantial scale in the West Point district.

There was a further hearing of the charge against Tong Nam, formerly an accountant of the Fu Yuen Bank, of embezzling \$700 belonging to the bank, at the Magistracy yesterday. Evidence was given regarding the charge and the counter-charge, after which defendant was discharged, the Magistrate (Mr. Wood) remarking that he thought the bottom had been knocked out of the case for the prosecution. The counter-charge, which is one of assault, was adjourned, the defendants being allowed bail in the sum of \$25 each.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRESIDENT YUAN AND
CONFUCIANISM.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I cannot allow the words of your correspondent, J.X.B., to pass without a few words of emphatic protest. One might imagine from his language that the adoption of Confucianism as the State Religion of China would be a step to place Yuan on the Imperial Throne. This assertion, by the way, is the outcome of the sophistry that defends what reason has pronounced untenable.

The quotation which your correspondent cited from the Analects of Confucius has assuredly blunted his keen penetration of truth. Till a person has learnt to look with absolute indifference on subjects, such as religion and the forms of governments, and to eliminate all considerations not bearing on the points at issue, he is a stranger to the first requisite of impartial disquisition.

Were your correspondent, Sir, to ponder deliberately over the circumstances, places and times in which Confucius advocated monarchical government, he would not have asserted that Confucius was intolerant of anything but properly constituted empires.

The forms of governments are one of the most evolutionary of human institutions. If J. X. B. were a contemporary of Confucius, he would be, perhaps, one of the most ardent imperialists of the day. Again, if Confucius were living the day, he might be at the pulpit fervently vindicating Republicanism.

The teaching of Confucius is universal in nature, and is not confined to a certain class or sect, as the doctrine has been observed, though unconsciously, by the adherents of various religions in all walks of life. Though Confucianism has not been proclaimed to be the State Religion, yet its doctrines are to be found in the very aorta of Chinese life.

That Yuan's presence at the Confucian Temple on the 28th ult. constituted one of his actions that tended to help the Revolutionists, who are now in Japan, to propagate doctrines for a third Revolution is absurd.

I do not see how the recognition of Confucianism as the State Religion of China may tend to place Yuan on the Throne, and to help the Revolutionists in their propagation.

Is not Yuan's veneration of Confucius a duty due to him as a scholar, and an act that pleases the great mass of Chinese citizens?

The Chinese, as individuals and as a nation, should venerate Confucius, without whose teachings we would not have a united China to-day.

Being an ardent Confucianist, General Li Yuan Hung would not have taken up arms at Wuchang and fought for the formation of a Republic which would be vanished, as J.X.B. stated, as soon as China adopts Confucianism as the State Religion.

In conclusion, I have to say that in speaking of the Choice of Religion, the wanting of impartiality based on a comprehensive insight often leads to eccentricity of expressions, and to pretensions to critical sagacity such as saw the light in print in the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the 13th inst.—Yours, etc.,

NG TAI CHI.

Canton, October 16th.

SAVAGERY IN CHINA.

GRUESOME INCIDENTS IN
KWANGSI.

We are indebted for the following to an eye-witness of some of the incidents recorded:—

As many people imagine that since China has become a republic she must also have become highly civilized, it ought to be known that, in Kwangsi at least, there are some things which may go to show that the Chinese are not as civilized as many imagine. I therefore will relate only a few of many hundreds of cases that have occurred within the last few months.

Sometime ago a married woman and her paramour planned the death by poisoning of the woman's husband; she gave him no less than three doses of poison, but as they all failed, she finally, together with her lover, and while the unfortunate husband was in bed too weak to move, drove a large spike into his spine, and another into his brain; then they both decamped. The next door neighbour, it appears, knew of it, or got wind of it somehow, and informed the authorities; the woman and her paramour were arrested, and after a sort of a mock trial the woman was "sliced" (ling-chihed) and a tin of kerosene oil poured on her and then set on fire! Her lover was simply shot.

Another case is that of four soldiers belonging to the camp at Kweilin who tried to incite their companions to revolution. Failing in this, and being afraid of being reported, they decamped with their rifles. They were caught, and on the 7th inst. taken outside the city and shot. Their hearts and livers were then cut out, and the soldiers on their return through the city held them up at arm's length and actually shook them at the passers-by! On arrival at the Yamen they were hung up as a warning, probably, to others that may be like minded; but as a large crowd gathered, the General probably thought it was best not to make too much of a show, and ordered them cut down and thrown away. It was then that the savage nature of the crowd showed itself. They rushed and actually fought for these hearts and livers of human beings, a most gruesome sight to look upon! It is said that both the heart and liver are used as a medicine to give one pluck. If the Chinese only knew it, they have more pluck than any other people when it comes to perpetrating fiendish crimes of this sort.

Yet another case, and we are done. Sometime ago one of the robber chiefs was caught by the soldiers who took him into a village where he had committed some fearful crimes, it is stated. There they dumped him on the ground and the villagers at once started to cut him up alive, and while some ate his flesh raw others salted it down for future use.

It has often been said that the Chinese are a very peaceful people, but if such actions mean being "peacefully inclined," it is difficult to know where to draw the line at savagery.

The Tung-lin in charge of the troops here is the right man in the right place, as the bandits—with which this province is overrun—know to their sorrow. Executions take place almost daily, and yet there appears no abatement in crime. The late Lin King-wa when in Canton made a boast that he executed nearly 5,000 of them when he was Magistrate here; had he executed 500,000, there would still be many left for him to deal with in the same manner.

WOMEN'S WAR.

WHITE FEATHERS FOR "SLACKERS."

Thirty Folkestone women banded themselves together last month to present white feathers to every young "slacker" found loafing about the Leas, deaf or indifferent to their country's need, just to remind them that British soldiers are fighting and dying across the Channel.

Admiral Penrose-Fitzgerald, who out of seventy-three years of life has served his country for fifty-one years, is the force behind the "white feather" movement. He made speeches from two bandstands on the Leas. "It is all very well," he said, "to call upon the working men to join the Army as they are doing, but it is the duty of people who have public-school and university education to set the example. I warn the young men of Folkestone—the idle ones—that there is a danger awaiting them far more terrible than anything they can meet in battle, and that is, if they are found idling and loafing to-morrow they will be presented by a lady with a white feather."

A later paper says:—The mere threat of the women of Folkestone to present the young men on the Leas with a white feather as a hint to join the Army has had an immediate effect. There was hardly a slacker on the Leas yesterday, and recruiting has had a new stimulus.

GERMANS HIDE THEIR
CASUALTIES.

The German military authorities have forbidden the publication of further casualty lists in the newspapers. Local newspapers are allowed to publish casualties of purely local interest from the lists which are posted up in the offices of the local administrations.

TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINESE SAVINGS BANK.

PEKING, October 15th.

The new China Savings Bank is to be opened on the 23rd inst. with a capital of one million dollars. The China Savings Bank will undertake the issue of premium bonds.

THE PRICE OF SALT.

PEKING, October 15th.

The price of salt has been increased 50 cents a picul.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LANDSLIDE IN PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, October 15th.

A message from Panama states that a serious landslide in the Canal at Culebra Cut has interrupted all traffic.

THE FRENCH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

AN APPEAL IN HONGKONG.

The following circular has been addressed to the French Community and French proteges in Hongkong:—

The severe European winter is coming on fast and the fierce struggle of our heroic soldiers are fighting is far from being ended. Although the French community in Hongkong is few in number, it has given, in many circumstances, so many proofs of its patriotism and charity that the French Consul-General feels certain that they will consider it an honour and a duty for them to contribute according to their ability to the soothing of the physical strain sustained by our field troops and chiefly by the wounded and sick soldiers of the French and allied troops tended in the Mother Country's Hospitals. The Misses Liebert have thought that the forwarding to France, collectively by the French community in Hongkong, of warm undergarments (flannel shirts, knitted singlets, and woollen socks, mufflers, etc.) would probably be the most efficacious and practical means of helping suffering which may be easily relieved.

Several dozens of flannel shirts have already been made by the Misses Liebert and by the French Convent. But it is only a small part of the support needed. The French Consul-General is now appealing with confidence to his countrymen in Hongkong (and also to the persons enjoying the Consulate's official protection) begging them to send their gifts of money or articles mentioned above either to the Chancery of the Consulate (Prince's Buildings) or to the Consulate itself (18-Park Road).

The articles received will be forwarded at the first opportunity to the Ministry of War (French Red Cross Department) through the French Foreign Office, and they will be accompanied by the detailed list of the donors whom Mr. and the Misses Liebert thank in anticipation for the contribution—be it large or small—that they may be kind enough to tender on behalf of this charitable and practical patriotic purpose.

The Consul-General for France
Knight of the Legion of Honour.
Signed: GASTON LIEBERT.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1914.

The Consul-General for France and his daughters would also greatly appreciate any gift from their British and Foreign friends in Hongkong for the same purpose as that explained in the circular to the French community (French Red Cross), and they beg to express, in anticipation, their deep gratitude for any such help.

THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

BRITISH GOODS IN GERMAN STEAMERS.

In a non-oral question in the House of Commons on August 30th, Mr. Touche asked whether Belgian-made goods paid for in London by a British firm, and consigned to Hongkong by a German steamer, would be confiscated if captured by a British ship.

Mr. Acland, in reply, wrote:—Goods the property of a British subject, or the subject of an allied or neutral State, shipped on board a German vessel, are not liable to confiscation, apart from any question of contraband. The question whether particular goods are in fact the property of a British subject, or of a subject of an allied or neutral State, is one to be decided according to the rules of law applicable in such case. The following notice, which appears daily in *The Times* newspaper, has doubtless not escaped the honourable member's attention:—"All persons having any interest in cargoes other than enemy cargoes laden on enemy ships captured as prizes and requiring a release of such cargoes or portion of cargoes, should make inquiries in London at the offices of His Majesty's Procurator-General, Treasury-chambers, Whitehall, and at the offices of the Agents for His Majesty's Procurator-General, whose addresses can be obtained from the collectors of Customs at such outposts." His Majesty's Procurator-General will require proof of ownership and particulars as to freight, whether paid or unpaid.

CHINESE LABOUR IN AFRICAN MINES.
On August 31st, Mr. Charles Duncan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Abbotiakoos gold mines of the British Gold Coast Colony are importing Chinese labour; if so, whether this has been done with his sanction; and will he state under what conditions these labourers have been obtained, and the terms of their agreement. Also whether any Chinese labourers have yet been brought to the gold mines in British East Africa; and, if so, whether such labourers were accompanied by their wives.

Mr. Harcourt: I have no information on the subject, but am making inquiries.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

GROWING DEPENDENCY ON OVERSEAS.

Valuable statistics illustrative of the growing dependency of Great Britain on overseas food supplies are given in a return, issued by the Board of Trade, summarising the principal statistics relating to the commerce and social conditions of the United Kingdom in the last fifty years. It shows that not only has the actual value of our imports of food and drink (exclusive of tobacco) more than trebled since 1861, but that the proportion per head of population has considerably more than doubled in the same period. In the following table are set out the total values, in certain years, of the imports of grain, corn, and flour, and meat, alive and dead, together with the total values of all food imported and the proportions of this total per head of the population. The figures in the first three columns represent thousand of pounds:—

Year.	Grain and Flour.	Meat.	Total Food Imports.	Value per head.
1861	27,383	4,246	83,922	2 18 0
1871	46,601	10,713	123,931	3 13 9
1881	65,570	25,212	175,604	5 0 9
1891	66,317	29,851	184,885	4 18 0
1901	65,309	50,300	220,016	5 3 11
1911	75,761	49,723	258,673	5 14 3
1912	88,496	49,080	274,229	6 0 1
1913	85,495	56,725	282,170	6 2 7

Of the total food imports, the proportion received from British Colonies and possessions rose from £17,034,000 in 1861 to £8,292,000 in 1912. Last year, however, the figure dropped to £75,861,000.

Since 1861 the consumption of wheat and wheat flour in the United Kingdom has varied very slightly, the proportion per head of population ranging from 3.1 to 3.4 cwt. Last year it was 3.3 cwt. The total quantity of wheat and wheat flour retained for home consumption has, however, increased from 107,920,000 cwt. in 1861 to 149,641,000 cwt. in 1913.

LLOYD'S WRECK STATISTICS FOR
1913.

The statistics of steamers and sailing vessels lost or condemned during 1913 have just been issued by Lloyd's Register of Shipping. During the year 542 vessels, totalling 603,235 tons, were removed from the list of the world's shipping; but these figures only refer to vessels of over 100 tons, and exclude cases of breaking-up, condemnation, etc., not dependent upon stress of weather. Of the total number, 295 vessels were steamers, making 445,265 gross tons, and 247 were sailing ships, aggregating 102,070 net tons. These figures are remarkably low—lower, in fact, than have been recorded for several years. For purposes of comparison we may mention that during the previous year 720 vessels, making 748,905 tons, were removed from the list, while the figures for 1911 were 636 vessels, totalling 629,326 tons. The following table shows the distribution of the losses among the principal maritime nations for the year 1913:—

The anc- ors in arge to and	Total Vessels Owned.		Percentage Lost.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Of Vessels.	Of Tonnage.
United Kingdom	9214	18,096,237	1.23.	1.07.
British Colonies.	2073	1,735,306	1.73.	1.16.
United States	2696	2,908,457	3.38.	2.38.
Austria-Hungary	427	1,011,414	0.70.	0.55.
Denmark	811	762,054	1.60.	0.86.
Holland	759	1,300,649	0.58.	0.10.
France	1552	2,201,164	1.93.	1.57.
Germany	2321	5,082,061	1.34.	1.11.
Italy	1114	1,321,042	2.33.	1.77.
Japan	1037	1,500,014		
Norway	2191	2,457,890	2.78.	2.47.
Russia	1216	974,178	2.38.	2.45.
Spain	607	840,995	2.14.	1.85.
Sweden	1436	1,047,270	2.09.	1.65.

The nations enumerated account for 506 vessels, of 555,540 tons in the aggregate; the remaining 36 vessels, totalling 42,684 tons, were owned by other countries. It should be explained that the figures given for the United States do not include vessels trading on the Great Lakes, and that the percentages lost by Japan cannot be given, because Japanese sailing vessels are not embraced in Lloyd's Register.

MACHINERY CONTRACTS IN
CHINA.

Sir E. Fraser, the British Consul-General at Shanghai, states that the year 1913 was a particularly lean year as regards contracts for machinery, although the introduction of electric lighting into this part of China made some further progress, and several installations, mostly of German origin, were imported for erection in the neighbourhood. The Chinese nowadays are constantly endeavouring to obtain machinery on extended terms of payment, and offer only the flimsiest security. They appear to be of opinion that suppliers of machinery should be ready and willing not only to supply machinery at net cash prices on extended terms of payment, but, in addition, to provide the working capital for the industrial undertaking they may have in view. In addition to this, they ask for heavy commissions for the privilege of allowing the foreigner to place them in funds. Such conditions are not reasonable, and although a few such contracts are undertaken by speculative firms, the representatives of British manufacturers as a rule are adverse to business on these lines. A considerable number of orders for railway material have been secured by British manufacturers, but it is to be noticed that the American competition for freight cars is an increasing one.

"I want to be excused," said the worried-looking jurymen, addressing the judge. "I owe a man five pounds that I borrowed, and as he is leaving England to-day for some years, I want to catch him before he gets on the boat, and pay him the five pounds." "You are excused," returned his lordship in icy tones. "I don't want anybody on the jury who can lie like that."

THE WAR.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

FURTHER GAINS BY THE ALLIES AT MANY POINTS.

In an official telegram which has reached the Consul for France in Hongkong, from the Legation in Peking, it is mentioned that on the night of the 12th-13th and during the 13th a few engagements took place in the Ghent district, and a German division broke into the town. The allied troops have occupied Ypres. The French have made distinct progress on the left bank of the Lys in Bailloul district and up to the Oise. In the Centre, the progress of the allied armies is confirmed in the Berry-au-Bac and Craonne districts.

The German attempts to move forward either on Apremont or by the Spada pass have been repulsed.

The German attempts at an enveloping movement far away against the French troops operating round Verdun were unfruitful.

[THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.]

LONDON, October 15th.
4.25 p.m.

To-day's communiqué issued at Paris states:—

Germans from Antwerp have arrived at Bruges.

In the Thiel district the enemy on our left evacuated the left bank of the Lys.

The situation between the La Bassee Canal and the Lys is stationary.

Our progress at Lens and between Arras and Albert is notable.

There is no change from Somme to the Oise, where the enemy are cannonading without pushing an infantry attack.

We have advanced between the Oise and the Meuse towards Craonne, and north of Prunay. We have taken many German trenches near Beine.

Our troops, after repelling on the night of the 13th attacks south-east of Verdun, progressed on the 14th south of Verdun, along the Metz road.

The enemy's partial offensive move at Bannesapt, near St. Die, has been definitely arrested.

LONDON, October 16th.
2.05 a.m.

A communiqué issued at 11 o'clock in the evening states:—

There have been further gains to-day at several points, namely: on the left bank north of the river Lys where we have taken Estaires, and also in the Centre, north and east of Rheims, where we advanced about two kilometres; also on the heights of the Meuse, in the Woëvre to the south of St. Mihiel, and near Marcheville.

FURTHER ACCOUNT BY THE "EYE WITNESS" AT HEADQUARTERS.

GERMANS' LAVISH EXPENDITURE OF LIFE.

LONDON, October 15th.
3.55 p.m.

The eye-witness at Headquarters says that the events from the 9th to the 12th inst. need little description. There has been the usual sporadic shelling doing little harm. The enemy, on the night of the 10th made a fresh assault, supported by artillery, against their favourite spot—our line. This assault proved a costly failure, our guns being used to great effect. The eye-witness graphically describes the British lines as "all zigzag, sometimes east and west and sometimes north and south, jutting out like promontories into the enemy's territory." Notwithstanding the enemy's lavish expenditure of life, they have never succeeded in driving us back.

GERMAN TROOPS MOVE FROM ANTWERP.

LONDON, October 15th.
3.10 p.m.

A message from Amsterdam states that there is a great movement to-day of German troops from Antwerp. They are proceeding in a westerly direction.

GERMANS OCCUPY BRUGES.

LONDON, October 15th.
3.10 a.m.

A message from Amsterdam states that the Germans occupied Bruges on Wednesday.

[Bruges is a most interesting, historic town of marked medieval aspect, situated 13 miles E. of Ostend, at the junction of the Ghent, Ostend and Sluis canals. In the 13th century Bruges was one of the most flourishing commercial cities of Europe. It began to decline at the end of the 15th century when the religious persecutions of Philip II of Spain obliged many of its inhabitants to seek refuge in England. It has a population to-day of about 50,000.]

THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT ACCLAIMED IN FRANCE.

LONDON, October 15th.

A message from Paris states that everywhere in France the Belgian Government has been welcomed even by the humblest citizens, who are proud of the honour of protecting Belgium's archives.

COMMONWEALTH'S GIFT TO BELGIUM.

LONDON, October 15th.

The Commonwealth has voted £100,000 to Belgium in acknowledgment of her "heroic services to mankind."

[THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.]

IN EAST PRUSSIA, GALICIA, AND POLAND.

LONDON, October 15th.
7 p.m.

A Petrograd official message says that there is no change in the battles which are proceeding in East Prussia and along the Vistula.

The Russians defeated the Austrians south of Przemyśl, capturing seven officers and 500 men, along with several quickfiring.

FIGHTING NEAR WARSAW.

LONDON, October 16th.
5.05 a.m.

A further Petrograd message says that a German advance guard, which arrived at a place seven miles from Warsaw, were repulsed after a severe engagement.

Fighting is proceeding twenty to thirty miles west of the city, and the inhabitants who fled have returned.

SERB-MONTENEGRIN VICTORY.

LONDON, October 15th.
1.45 p.m.

A message from Cetinje says that a Serb-Montenegrin force yesterday gained a complete victory at Tuzla. Details are lacking, but many Austrians were killed and captured.

"EMDEN'S" SUPPLY SHIPS CAPTURED.

H.M.S. "YARMOUTH" SINKS THE H.A.L. "MARKOMANNIA."

LONDON, October 15th.
5.20 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that H.M.S. *Yarmouth* (of the China Station), sunk the German liner *Markomannia* in the vicinity of Sumatra and also captured the Greek steamer *Pontoporus*. Both these vessels had previously accompanied the German cruiser *Emden*. Sixty Germans were taken prisoners.

[The *Markomannia* belonged to the Hamburg-American Line. She was attending the *Emden* as a collier when the cruiser made her raid in the Bay of Bengal and it was to her that the crews of the ships sunk by the *Emden* were transferred before being finally put on board the *Kabunga*. The Greek steamer *Pontoporus*, is said to have been captured by the *Emden* while on a voyage with 5,000 tons of coal.]

FLOATING GERMAN WIRELESS STATION CAPTURED.

LONDON, October 15th.

The Commonwealth Government announces that the German vessel *Comet* has been captured near Rabaul, (King Wilhelm's Land, New Guinea) with a complete wireless station.

THE PORTUGUESE CONGO.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

LISBON, October 15th.
6.10 p.m.

The Governor of Angola has proclaimed martial law throughout the Portuguese Congo.

SEQUEL TO "SOUTH AFRICAN INCIDENT."

LONDON, October 16th.

A message from Capetown states that Colonel Brits, the officer appointed to take over the command of the traitor Maritz, reports that one of his patrols engaged part of Maritz's force at Rattedraai and took eighty prisoners.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH MEN IN RUMANIA.

LONDON, October 16th.

A message from Bucharest says that as Mr. Noel Buxton, M.P., and Mr. Charles Buxton were proceeding in a motor-car to attend the funeral of King Carlos they were shot and wounded by a young Turk who was arrested.

[Mr. Noel Buxton was elected in 1910 M.P. for the Mid or Ashburton Division of Devonshire, in the Liberal interest. His brother Charles, who is also a Liberal, represents North Norfolk. They are sons of Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bt., formerly Governor of South Australia. Both brothers are authors of works on Turkey. Mr. Charles Buxton being the author of a book entitled "Turkey in Revolution" while Mr. Noel Buxton is the author of a book entitled "Europe and the Turks." Mr. Noel Buxton was with the Bulgarian Staff in the Balkan war of 1910.]

PLYMOUTH'S RECEPTION TO CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON, October 15th.

Never has Plymouth witnessed such scenes as those which took place at the reception of the Canadian contingent. The arrival of the great and familiar liners painted navy grey attracted the entire populace. There was cheering throughout the day and altogether it was an inspiring scene. The quays, foreshore and the surrounding hills were packed with spectators, and the greetings from the artillery at Devil's Point were especially hearty. First the Highlanders arrived and then a magnificent shipload of Cavalry. A few had previously landed. The ships in the evening were a blaze of light, music and merriment reigned, the people and the troops continuing patriotic demonstrations.

STORIES FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

The following stories are taken from the despatches of newspaper correspondents in France and Belgium:—

"A MIGHTY HARD TUSSELE."

A Scottish private who had been wounded in the head, left arm, and right leg, his arm being literally ripped up by a shrapnel bullet, gave me a dramatic account of the fighting.

"It was somewhere round Mons," he said, "but I don't rightly know where. By jove, it was a mighty hard tussle, I can tell you, and in the end our little lot had to retreat. There were no French or Belgian troops where we were."

"The Germans advanced in great masses, four or five deep, and as fast as we shot them down another mass came on, simply going over the bodies. There was no stopping them at all."

"The German artillery made remarkably precise shooting. Their Zeppelins and aeroplanes came over us all the time, giving their gunners the range so that the shells were bursting within two or three feet of where we were in the trenches. Nearly all our wounded were struck by shrapnel."

"We had twenty-two hours in the trenches and were most uncommonly hungry, I can tell you. Then they brought us up some provision wagons, but hardly had they come up to the line when two or three German shells came over and broke them all up."

"ON THEIR OWN."

I met a private of the—Rifles in Boulogne this morning on his way back to Holkestone to rest. He was a Liverpool telegraphist until he rejoined the colours. Since he landed at Rouen, four weeks ago last Sunday, he has marched through the north of France, fought in six engagements, from Mons to Cambrai, been a prisoner of the Germans, and has come through at last unscathed, thanks to a brilliant little action, fought entirely "on their own," by seven stray English soldiers.

"From the time we fought at Mons until we reached Cambrai," said this man, "we were fighting and retreating every day, losing very few men and inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy."

"At Cambrai I had the bad luck to get cut off, and was taken by five Uhlans in a narrow road. They took my rifle away and marched me along to a village."

"Here I saw seven men like myself standing talking to wounded outside a Red Cross house. The Uhlans came up thinking they were going to take the lot. But our chaps opened fire at 250 yards, and dropped three of the Uhlans with their first shots. It was as nice and pretty a piece of shooting as ever you saw."

"As soon as the three fell the other two turned and galloped off, leaving me standing in the road with two dead Uhlans and a third lying on the ground with his horse on top of him and a wound in his chest."

"We carried him into the Red Cross house, where he died."

"After that, as I was without arms, I was glad to get a suit of dungarees (blue jeans) from a peasant, and a girl guided me through Cambrai, where I passed hundreds of Germans. No one said a word to me; one or two even nodded at me. Had they known they would have shot me, but I thought it better to run the chance of that rather than stop in uniform and be taken prisoner. It is easy enough to get a suit of khaki again, and I hope I shall be back very soon."

THE "CHEERFUL AND CLEAN" BRITISH.

A French officer wounded at Bapaume tells me that he lay for a time next to a man who was shot through his eyes and nose.

"Do you suffer?" he asked the wounded man.

"No," said the other, "not much. But I have rather bad *mal aux dents* (toothache)."

Like other French wounded in this town, this officer praised very highly the conduct of the British in the field. "They are very courageous and always in the front. It is difficult to keep them back, and they are always cheerful and clean."

HISTORIC CHARGE OF THE TURCOS.

A French sergeant of infantry with a broken forearm had a clearer idea than anyone else I have seen of what really occurred. He had been collecting experiences all the way down.

"The Bosches" (meaning the Germans) were attacking from the north, that is from the direction of Brussels. They began by attacking Charleroi. That was on Saturday. As many of the inhabitants as could clear out did so, poor creatures! The shell fire was awful. That night the Germans got in. But next morning we had them out again."

We surprised them by the violence of our fire. One lieutenant of Uhlans we found fallen forward over a pile. He was stripped to the waist. In his hand was a piece of soap still. He had been washing. Another sat at table in a little inn. He had cup of coffee stood before him. He had been drinking out of the saucer and had dropped it. The broken pieces lay on the floor."

"All that day and the next day the battle raged round Charleroi. It was taken and retaken five times. You can guess there is not much of the town left! Under cover of artillery fire both sides advanced and retreated their infantry. Several times they fought breast-to-breast. Once the Turcos (the Arab troops from Algeria and Senegal) got right up to a battery and killed the gunners with their bayonets. They were like men possessed. Nothing could stop them. They are taught by their religion that death means Paradise. Mon Dieu! monsieur, enough of them found Paradise that day. There must have been a struggle at the gate."

"No enemy could have stood before them but for the murderous fire of their mitrailleuses (Maxims). You can have no idea of the number of these and the way they 'spit.' It was these, not rifle fire or shells, which kept us back. Three or four fellows got within twenty or thirty yards of the Prussian Guard and were beaten back by the lead that was pumped at them. At last the Turcos

would not be denied. With terrifying cries they swept on, the dead falling in heaps as the machine guns crashed and rattled. They were like a wave that is driven on over the land with irresistible force. They reached the Prussian Guard and, ma foi, they paid them! There were great mounds of dead, they say. I did not see that, but there are many Turcos with us and, though they say little, they say it with vivid expression, and they tell how they climbed over a rampart of bodies. Isn't that so, mon vieux? he called to an Arab in tattered blue tunic and blood-stained wide "bloom" skirts of a wounded brown linen who sat nursing a wounded foot. The Turco nodded and his teeth shone. It was like that," he said in shone. "It was like that."

Next to him was a Zouave belonging to a French Algerian regiment. "Ah," he commented, "that was fine, very fine (beau, très beau), but finer than that was what I saw, a German battery blown into nothing at all. It was at Charleroi, in the east of Charleroi. We were in the trenches. In front of us the Bosches were working their guns on a hill about three-quarters of a mile away. Suddenly three batteries behind us, which had come into position without the enemy noticing them, opened a terrific fire on the hill. Shell burst in rapid succession, as quick as I am telling you, and the battery—as I am telling you, was literally blown away. It happened like a 'feu d'artifice' (a set-piece in fireworks). One, two, three, chat! Nothing left."

THE LADY AND THE SCOUT.

Throughout the country glowing reports are received of the excellent work being performed by the Boy Scouts, who in many places on the coast are engaged in important night work. The duties of a section of Scouts in the Isle of Wight, where, by the way, they owe much to the interest and generosity of a prominent stockbroker, are to acquire a complete record of the inhabitants. In the course of an interview with a lady visitor, a young gentleman, having received answers as to name, nationality and age, proceeded, sternly, "And now, sex."

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 7 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for cash.

P.O. Box, 55. Telephone No. 12.
Cables: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.
Telegraphic Address: "Press."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GULA KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 20th October, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Colonial Register.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1914. [1258]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Re OTTO FREDERICK KREBS, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, and an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 7th day of November, 1914.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send particulars of their Claims in to the Undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 13th day of October, 1914.
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,
Solicitors for the Administrator
(with the Will annexed). [1259]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of October, 1914, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Ship Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at CROWN RENTS to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Containing in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	100	Ship Street	N.E. 32, S.W. 66, S.E. 63, N.W. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	3,435 about	24	515

Hongkong, 17th October, 1914. [1250]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHILI," Captain Perrin de Bussac, will be despatched for Marseilles, without transshipment, on TUESDAY, 3rd November, at 1 P.M.

Ports of Call: SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

P. THOMAS,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1914. [2]

WANTED.

FULLY FURNISHED FLAT or ROOMS with Bathroom, Servants' Quarters, etc. Apply stating particulars of rent and locality to No. 16, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 16th September, 1914. [1253]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1176]

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET, Hongkong Agency, hereby beg to inform the Shippers of Cargo per s.s. "KOURSK" left Hongkong on the 24th July, Bound Home-ward, that according to the Telegram received from the Colombo Agency, all Cargo destined to the ports farther Colombo has been discharged from the s.s. "KOURSK" at Colombo and stored into the Customs Warehouse unsecured by the Government.

The Shippers desiring to insure their Cargo must address themselves to the RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET Agent, and H.I.R.M.'s Vice-Consul at Colombo, Mr. B. P. KADOMTSEFF, direct, or through the local Agency of the B.V.F.

Capt. D. A. LUKINMANOFF,
Agent at Hongkong.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1914. [1245]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE OF ORDINARY AND EXTRA-ORDINARY MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 31st October, 1914, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, situated on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Charter Road, HONGKONG, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that at the same place and on the same day at Noon, or so soon afterwards as the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING shall be concluded, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held when the sub-joined resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:

1.—That the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong Jockey Club be altered in the manner following:

(a) That Clause 3 thereof be cancelled.

(b) That the following clause be adopted and substituted for clause 3, viz.

3.—The objects for which the Club is established are:

(a) To encourage and control racing in Hongkong.

(b) To regulate race meetings and racing matters in Hongkong and to frame rules for the same and more stringently to enforce such rules when made.

(c) To administer the race fund.

(d) To acquire, hold, manage and control the Race Course, Training Course, Grand Stand and other ground and buildings appropriated for racing and any other lands and buildings acquired by the Club for the purposes of its business.

(e) To afford to all its Members all the usual privileges and advantages of a Club and to afford the same to such Honorary Members, Visitors and Candidates for Membership and others as the Stewards under their powers in the Rules and Bye-laws of the Club shall determine.

To carry on the business of a Social and Racing Club and of a Race-Course Company in all its branches and in particular to lay out and prepare any lands for the running of horse or pony races, steeplechases or races of any other kind and for the drilling or reviewing of troops and for any kind of athletic sports and for playing thereon games of cricket, bowls, golf, clay pigeon shooting, lawn tennis, polo or any other kind of amusement, recreation, sport or entertainment. To construct grand or other stands, booths, stabling for horses, paddocks, refreshment rooms and other erections, buildings and conveniences whether of a permanent or temporary nature which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to the Club's objects and to conduct, hold and promote race meetings and athletic sports, polo, lawn tennis and other matches, agricultural, horse, flower and other shows and exhibitions and otherwise utilize the Club's property and rights and to give and contribute towards prizes, cups, stakes and other rewards.

To carry on the business of hotel keepers, tavern keepers, licensed victuallers and refreshment purveyors.

To apply the profits and income of the Club to the increase, extension, repair, improvement or maintenance of the Club's property or to the furtherance of the Club's objects or otherwise for the benefit of the Club and its Members, but so that there shall be no payment of any dividend to the Members of the Club.

(f) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire and improve, manage, develop and exercise all rights in respect of, lease, mortgage, sell, dispose of turn to account, or otherwise deal with any kind of personal property of any kind which the Club may think necessary or convenient for the purpose of its business and in particular any land, buildings, easements, machinery, plant, goods and materials, and to construct, maintain and alter any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Club.

(g) To fit and construct any such buildings or any part thereof as stabling for horses or other animals with all such other buildings and conveniences appurtenant thereto and appliances as are usual, necessary or expedient to be used in connection or in conjunction with stabling.

(h) To stable horses and other animals in any such stabling.

(i) To let out for hire, or rent such stabling or any part thereof either to members or non-members of the Club upon such terms and conditions as the Stewards for the time being of the Club think fit.

(j) To receive horses and other animals at livery and to deal in horses, cows, and other animals and in corn, straw and fodder of all kinds, saddlery, harness, horse clothing and all such other articles as are usually appurtenant thereto and to act as makers and repairers of saddlery and harness and as job masters and livery stable keepers in all their branches.

(k) To buy, sell, manipulate and deal in both wholesale and retail commodities, articles and things of all kinds and to carry on any other business which may seem to the Club capable of being conveniently dealt in or carried on in connection with the above mentioned objects or any of them or which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to render profitable or enhance the value of any of the Club's property or rights.

(l) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or Company carrying on business which this Club is authorised to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this Club.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HAVE DECIDED TO ENTIRELY CLOSE OUR TAILORING DEPT.

AND THEREFORE INTEND OFFERING OUR STOCK OF SUITINGS AT IMMENSE REDUCTIONS FOR CASH ONLY.

ORDERS WILL RECEIVE THE PERSONAL ATTENTION OF OUR CUTTER, AND WILL BE TAKEN IN STRICT ROTATION—OR IF PREFERRED, MATERIAL ONLY CAN BE PURCHASED.

PRICES:

White Serge Trousers	...	...	per pair	\$ 6.75
Grey or Blue Flannel Jackets and Trousers (unlined)	...	...		22.00
" " Suits	...	...		26.00
Thin Cashmere and Tweed Lounge Suits	...	...		27.00
" Blue Serge	...	...		27.00
Medium Weight Cheviot	...	...	(lined)	29.00
Scotch Tweed and Homespun	...	...		33.00
Blue Serge	...	...		33.00
Dress Suits, Silk Fronts and Lined Silk	...	...		\$50.00 to 60.00
Striped Cashmere Trousers	...	...	per pair	11.00
White Dress Vests	...	...		6.00

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(m) To amalgamate, enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or Company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this Club is authorised to carry on or engage in or any business or transaction which is capable of being conducted so as, directly or indirectly, to benefit this Club, and to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock in or securities of and to subsidize or otherwise assist any such Company in or to sell, hold, reissue with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with such shares or securities.

(n) To promote any Company for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property, rights and liabilities of this Club or for any other purpose which may seem, directly or indirectly, calculated to benefit this Club.

(o) To give subscriptions to or donations to the funds of any charitable or benevolent institution or project and to hold race meetings for any specified purpose and to donate the whole or any portion of the profits from any such race meetings to such charitable or benevolent institutions or project as the Stewards may determine.

That the following clause be inserted after Clause 4, viz. "4d. The Stewards shall have power to effect and carry out any of the objects set forth in Clause 3 hereof and the members shall be personally liable to indemnify the Stewards in respect of any liability incurred by them in the effecting or carrying out of such objects or in any manner connected therewith."

"4d. The Stewards shall have full power to make such Bye-laws as they may deem necessary in connection with the carrying out of any of the said objects set forth in Clause 3 hereof and for the regulation of the affairs of the Club."

"4e. The property and effects of the Club shall be vested in Two Trustees, in Trust for the Members for the time being. The Trustees shall remain in office until death or resignation, or until a General Meeting shall think proper to remove them or any of them. The Trustees shall be selected by the Stewards from amongst the ordinary Members of the Club; and on a vacancy occurring amongst the Trustees a new Trustee shall be selected in the same way. No personal liability shall attach to any Trustee, except to the extent of such Funds of the Club as may be actually received by him."

"4d. The Stewards may from time to time at their discretion raise or borrow or secure the payment of any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the Club."

"4e. The Stewards may raise or secure the payment or repayment of such moneys in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as they think fit and in particular by the issue of debentures or debenture stock charged upon all or any part of the property of the Club (both present and future)."

"4f. The Funds of the Club may be invested by the Stewards either by purchase of or loan upon real and personal property (including chattels Real), Stock (Shares or Securities of in such other manner as may from time to time be determined."

That Clause 6 be altered by inserting and adopting after the words "the Clerk of the Course" in Line 1 thereof the words "or his Nominee," and by inserting and adopting after the words "the ground and buildings" in Line 3 thereof the words "and stables" and by striking out the word "and" before the word "buildings" in the said line thereof and by inserting and adopting after the words "and he" in Line 6 thereof the words "shall have power to enter into contracts in relation thereto with power to sue and enforce the same and he."

That Clause 9 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "concluded" in line 7 thereof the words "they shall elect their own Chairman" and by inserting and adopting after the words "Members of the Club" in Line 10 thereof the words "they shall have power to appoint sub-committees for special purposes."

Should the above mentioned Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1914. [1257]

GRAND HOTEL.

EXTRA SPECIAL DINNER.

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY),

17TH OCT., 1914.

IN AID OF THE

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

A STRING ORCHESTRA will Play

during Dinner and also during the Evening, when Several Songs and Recitations will be given.

TICKETS \$2.50 each obtainable at the Office of the GRAND HOTEL and at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

The whole of the proceeds will go to the Prince of Wales' Fund.

Please Book early.

F. REICHMANN.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914.

WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL in British

Territory favoured with a "magnificent climate." Preparation by experienced and qualified teachers for entrance to schools in England, or for commercial life in the East.

School-house by the sea. Recreations:—Swimming, boating, cricket, football, etc.

For terms, apply to the Headmaster, HERBERT L. BEEB, L.C.P.

[1243]

WAR MAPS

AND SMALL NATIONAL FLAGS

to mark the progress of THE WAR.

FOR SALE AT—

GRACE & CO.

Printers: 87, (Hongkong Hotel Building), Hongkong, 16th October, 1914. [1254]

ENTERTAINMENTS

1ST PERFORMANCE Nov. 7TH. **A. D. C.** 2ND PERFORMANCE Nov. 10TH.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"THE BLUE BIRD"

A FAIRY PLAY IN 5 ACTS,

BY

MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G., General F. H. KELLY, C.B., and Commodore R. N. ANSTROTHER, C.M.G., R.N.

IN AID OF

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

100 PERFORMERS.

50 CHILDREN.

50 TRAINED BIRDS.

A SPECIAL CORPS DE BALLET OF 25.

ORCHESTRA OF 25 UNDER PROFESSOR GONZALES.

GALA NIGHT—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH.

PRICES: DRESS CIRCLE, \$5. STALLS, \$4.

SECOND NIGHT—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH.

DRESS CIRCLE AND STALLS... \$3.

FIT... \$2 (these Seats can now be reserved).

COMMENCING EACH EVENING AT 9.15 P.M.

Booking Opens at MOUTRIE'S to holders of Advance Tickets on Oct. 27th, at 9 A.M. General Booking from October 29th.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1914.

AUCTION.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of October, 1914, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND at Mount Davis and Kennedy Town respectively, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at CROWN RENTS to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Containing in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	100	Mount Davis	300 feet by 150 feet	45,000 about	104	2,550
2	101	Kennedy Town	350 feet by 120 feet	42,000 about	850	12,000

Hongkong, 12th October, 1914. [1240]

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED

MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision.

Address—NOMURA HOTEL, 15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road.

Telephone No. 400. Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [902]

SINGSON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings, General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOON STREET (2nd St. West of Central Market). Telephone No. 515. [45]

TO LET

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street (First Godown). Apply—A. B. AVASIA, Care of E. FABANEY, No. 1, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 15th October, 1914. [1247]

TO LET.

NO. 9, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK. 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL. 69, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Apply to—M. J. D. STEPHENS, 15, Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 16th October, 1914. [1254]

TO LET.

NO. 3, "ORMSBY VILLAS," Kowloon. BUILDINGS at the rear of LYEMOON VILLAS. Can be used for Stables or Motor Garage. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION. Hongkong, 15th October, 1914. [1246]

TO LET.

NOS. 19, 21, 23 and 25, SHELLEY STREET, Newly Painted and Colour-washed. "BEACONSFIELD" Battery Path. No. 69, TAN PEAK (3 CAMERON VILLAS). Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1914. [1174]

TO LET.

NOS. 19, 21, 23 and 25, SHELLEY STREET, Newly Painted and Colour-washed. "BEACONSFIELD" Battery Path. No. 69, TAN PEAK (3 CAMERON VILLAS). Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1914. [1174]

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TO LET.

From 1st September, 1914.

IN CANTON on SHAMEEN LOT 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd. The Premises on SHAMEEN LOT No. 36, now in the occupation of Messrs. Purnell & Paget.

What promises to be an important auxiliary to the British supply of oil fuel, says the *British Trade Review*, has been discovered in Burma, where the output has increased to 250,500,000 gallons from 118,000,000 gallons in 1912. The Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company has struck oil in three wells in Upper Chittagong, of which one alone has a daily output of 2,000 barrels.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO & SCIATICA.

Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica are three of the most common and most painful complaints and practically arise from the same cause and the names only distinguish the location of the disease. If the arms and legs are affected it is called Rheumatism; if in the Loins, Lumbago; and in the hip, Sciatica. The attacks are generally brought on by chills when the body is overheated, or by exposure to damp or cold draughts, which act, not upon the bones or muscles but upon the Uric Acid in the Blood, which is the cause of the disease. The failure of the Liver and Kidneys to filter and absorb this Acid leads to an accumulation in the system, tends to clog the circulation, and harden the tissues forming the blood vessels. Thus every movement of the affected parts causes you intense agony. The pains are affected more or less by cold or heat. A damp day will double you up, or the warmth of the bed will intensify the pain. Rheumatism is generally regarded as one of the most difficult ailments to cure, and invariably medicines are tried simply with the hope of temporary relief. Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS have been wonderfully successful not merely affording a cessation of the pain, but by driving the poison out of the blood and restoring the joints to their original suppleness. They get at the cause as no other remedy does. They get at the foundation of the complaint which is the blood and a trial will abundantly prove the wonderful efficacy of this remedy.



A sudden twinge of pain.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST No. 3.

Messrs. Bradly & Co., Ltd.	1,000.00
Mr. John A. Plummer	250.00
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.	2,500.00
Mr. C. E. Gubbay	250.00
Mr. O. J. Ellis	50.00
Messrs. Hughes & Hough	500.00
Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	2,500.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund, 2nd Sub.	2,500.00
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	2,500.00
Canton Insurance Office (£250)	2,807.02
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. (£250)	2,807.02
Hon. Mr. David Landale	1,000.00
Mr. L. N. Leste	200.00
Mr. Chas. Bewick	150.00
Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Lander	100.00
Mr. L. Gibbs	100.00
Mr. V. Uidall	100.00
Messrs. Liao, Crawford & Co.	1,000.00
Mr. H. E. Scriven	25.00
Mr. T. K. Dealy	200.00
Naval Yard Canteen	100.00
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Stodart Kennedy	100.00
Messrs. Botelho Bros.	200.00
Messrs. Gilman & Co.	1,000.00
Messrs. Palmer & Turner	500.00
Mrs. H. W. Bird	50.00
Hongkong Gymkhana Club (Proceeds of tickets sold at Gymkhana 10/10/14)	482.50
Mr. F. A. Gomes	100.00
Mr. E. H. Ray	200.00
Mr. M. H. E. Elias	200.00
Mr. Choi Pak Ho	500.00
Sir Cheng Tung Liang	200.00
Leung Hui	100.00
Choi Wing Nam	100.00
Wu Hoi Chow	100.00
Wong Ping Suen	100.00
Subscriptions per Mr. Ho Wing	158.00
Messrs. Kwong Wing Shing	100.00
Messrs. Ping Kee Hong	100.00
Mr. Chan Kit Shun	100.00
Mr. Lee Shou	100.00
Messrs. Kwong Tak Wing	50.00
Messrs. Kwong Shing On	50.00
Messrs. Kwan Yik Tai	50.00
Messrs. Shun Leo Wing	50.00
Messrs. Hing Shing Lee	50.00
Messrs. Tung Shing Wo	50.00
Mr. Chau Cheuk Kan	50.00
Mr. Yeung Ching Shek	50.00
Tsam Sau Fung	50.00
Messrs. Yu Wo Tai	30.00
Kam Wo Chan Co.	20.00
Messrs. Kwong Wan Cheung	20.00
Messrs. Kwong Hing	20.00
Messrs. Him Shun	10.00
Messrs. Sui On Tsung	10.00
Messrs. Cheung Tak Kee	10.00
Kong Ming Kok	10.00
Cheung On	10.00
Kwong Yee	10.00
Tai Yau Fong	10.00
Hip Hing Hong	10.00
The Tai Ping Theatre	100.00
Mr. Yuan Hung Kiu	50.00
Num Shing	5.00
Mr. Yuan Loong	5.00
Wa Fung Tai	5.00
Cheung Loong Ho	5.00
Sui Yik Ho	5.00
Man Cheung	5.00
Li Wing	5.00
On Wai	5.00
Sam Wing	5.00
Kung Cheong Loong	5.00
Wo Fung	5.00
Wing Nin Fung	5.00
Tai Yik	5.00
Shing Cheong	5.00
Wing Fung	5.00
Kwong Li	5.00
Shing Fat	5.00
Chan Kwan Pin	5.00
Cheung Ting Hoi	5.00
Tai Hing	5.00
Yuet Shing	5.00
Wing Loong & Co.	5.00
Mor Fung	5.00
Li Tso Ching	3.00
Tong Yik Sam	3.00
Tsam Kut Shun	3.00
Wong Tai Fan	3.00
Mo Sui Lun	3.00
Chan Kwei I	2.00
Chu Hing Lau	2.00
Tung Yik	5.00
Messrs. Shovan, Tomes & Co.	1,000.00
China Borneo Co., Ltd.	500.00
"A Parsee Sympathiser"	100.00
Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G.	2,000.00
Mr. Herbert W. Looker	500.00
Mr. D. V. Stevenson	50.00
Mr. E. Davidson	50.00
Mr. C. G. Alabaster	50.00
Mr. W. E. L. Shenton	50.00
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.	230.00
Mr. Geo. K. Hall Brutton	250.00
Mr. Leo d'Almeida e Castro	75.00
Mr. Crowther Smith	25.00
Mr. H. K. Hung	50.00
Mr. H. K. Kemp	100.00
Mr. E. P. H. Lang	50.00
Mr. Eldon Potter	150.00
Messrs. Johnston, Stokes & Master	500.00
Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist	500.00
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Mr. F. C. Jenkin	50.00
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Mr. Leung Wing Cheung	15.00
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Mr. C. A. Almarie	1.00
Mr. C. Cartillo	1.00
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Mr. H. E. Edward	1.00
Mr. J. M. G. Silva	1.00
Mr. A. A. Marcal	2.00
Mr. To Ling Kwok	1.00
Mr. Tsung Shui Lun	1.00
W.	15.00

Already acknowledged Lists No. 1 and 2 ... 72,627.06
Monthly Subscriptions ... 104.00
Already acknowledged Lists No. 1 and 2 ... 2,762.13
Total ... \$108,625.73

A. G. STEPHEN, Hon Treasurer.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1914.

Nurse highly recommends VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

It is so strengthening and refreshing
A delicious flavouring also
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[1041-6-3]

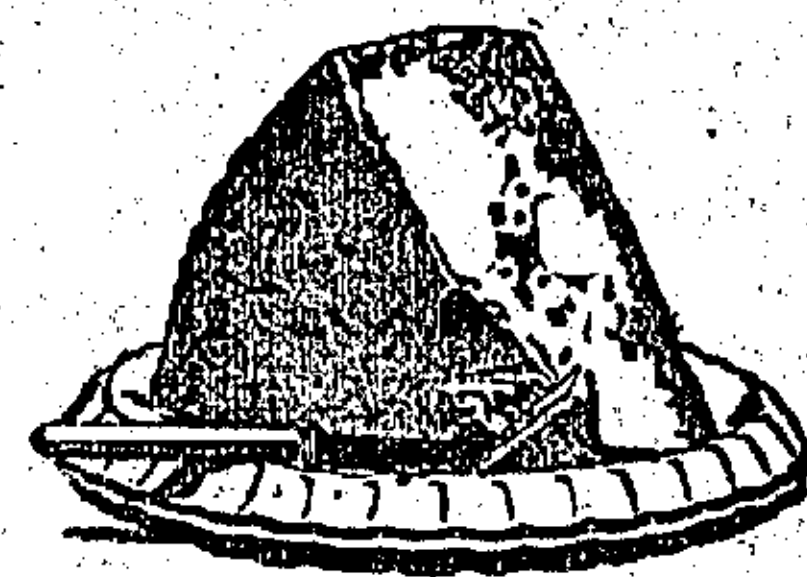
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At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.

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The Original & Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

WASHINGTON, August 31st.
Both Germany and Great Britain have accepted the first of two alternative proposals suggested by the United States in a recent Note to the belligerent Powers of Europe regarding censorship of wireless communication with Europe.

France and Russia are expected to follow Great Britain, while Austria is understood to be in harmony with Germany's views, and a prompt adjustment is now believed to be in sight.

The American Government's proposals were as follows:

First—The wireless stations at Tuckerton, N. J., and Sayville, L. I., should be opened to all belligerents, their embassies in the United States being permitted to send code messages subject to the supervision of an American naval officer, with whom a copy of the respective codes would be deposited.

Second—Germany and Austria should be permitted to send their code messages over British and French cables, but subject to censorship by American officials to determine whether or not the messages were distinctly neutral.

Both Germany and Great Britain rejected the second suggestion as impracticable, but assented to the first. Germany's only desire, it is understood, is that the wireless be supervised with equal restriction on all belligerents. Great Britain, however, expressed the view that all wireless stations should be manned by neutrals, and not the nationals of belligerents.

In this connection the United States inquired of Germany as to the connection of the Government with the companies operating the wireless stations at Sayville, L. I., and Tuckerton, N. J. Germany replied emphatically that the Government had no connection whatever with the private companies, and did not use the stations to communicate with its ships at sea.

German officials also contended that, as neither station had been constructed by the German Government and both were open to public business, they could not be regarded as within the same category as those prohibited by The Hague Convention, if erected by the belligerent government on neutral territory for purely military purposes and not open to the public.

THE HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following are the Company's figures for the week ending October 10th:—
Receipts ... \$10,934
Decrease compared with corresponding week last year ... \$1,736
Aggregate to date:—
No. of weeks ... 41
Total ... \$470,251
Increase to date ... \$40,624

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Head and Shoulders above the Ordinary is JOHNNIE WALKER

The distinctive palate-persuading flavour of "Johnnie Walker" is due to its high quality, absolute purity and perfect maturity. To safeguard the three "ages" of "Johnnie Walker" our policy for the future is our policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

Guaranteed the same quality throughout the world.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label. Over 6 years old.
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KAMP & CO. SHANGHAI.
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JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD, Scotch Whisky Distillers, Glenrothes, Scotland.

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NEEDS NO "COAXING"!

It's made right.
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That's why it's the most popular Fountain.

Does not Leak, Scratch or Dry Up.
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SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged, invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme - France).

GENTS: CALBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., HONGKONG.

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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, etc. or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay, loss of memory, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, vertigo, etc. that can settle to nothing; irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-colored water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness, and in whatever form met with, can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation, bringing up the system generally, gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valuerless. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poisons, venereal, leprosy, and all the bad humors, and it is a most powerful and reliable remedy for all the ailments of the blood. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hiccoughs, wind, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for trial bottle or circular, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unimpaired Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

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